MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3078.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1789.

LONDON, March 16.

POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

RUSSIA has sent Prince Davidhooff with her answer to the ultimatum of Berlin; but the King of Prussia, it is said, will not reply to it, until he hears what the court of Great-Britain says to its contents. The Prince, therefore, remains at Berlin until such answer arrives; in the mean time, all warlike preparations are stopped at Berlin; but it must not be forgot, that

The KING of PRUSSIA is ready for the field.

The KING of SWEDEN has declared by his Ambassador to the Porte, that he will not make a peace with Russia unless the Porte is included.

The DANES and SWEDES are continuing to arm, both by land and sea, with the greatest vigour; as likewise the Russians.

The EMPEROR may be said to have begun the campaign against the Turks, as several skirmishes have already happened of the same nature as the last campaign.

The TURKS too do not appear to be less forward, numerous different bodies of their troops having marched, and taken possession of several advantageous heights on the mountains, where they annoyed the Austrians so much last year.

In FLANDERS matters appear to be drawing to a crisis. The Emperor has issued orders to the Cardinal Archbishop of Maline, and the rest of the clergy downwards, to carry into execution, on or before the 8th instant, the laws made in 1788, for establishing a Seminary General at Louvain, under pain of the superior Clergy having all their temporals seized.

This is one of the chief causes of the troubles---the other, which relates to the annual subsidies, the Emperor has empowered that part of the States of Brabant to collect, without the consent of the Tiers Etat, and has ordered the Government General of Bruxelles to assist them with main force if required, though his Majesty declares, he hopes they will see their error, that he wishes to govern them only by the laws, and that in the hope they will obey, he suspends the execution of his orders sent the 7th of January, though only so long as they behave peaceably as good subjects, which, when they have further manifested, he will receive a deputation from them, and not before.

As to the accounts of French troops marching into Flanders, they are all erroneous.

The FRENCH have their hands full of employ in domestic matters, and a great deal of surplus respecting foreign affairs. With respect to the meeting, or even a number of less Etats General, although the first is mentioned for the 17th of April, we repeat, that both are still in fact undeterminable, on account not only of various arrangements, but the numerous applications from places, which never sent members, for such a privilege.

The DUTCH seem to be guarding against renewing any dispute with the Emperor, which perhaps they fear may arise from the non-payment of the money settled by the treaty of 1785, and which France guaranteed, but refused the payment thereof. The Stadtholder has sent circular letters to all the Governors and Commanding Officers through the Provinces, to order all those absent on leave, by no means, when they return, to enter the States of the Emperor; but a few days, with the advance of spring, will disclose politics more fully.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, to his friend in this town, dated April 22.

"The emigration from the Atlantic States, to this country, has been very great this year.---Since the opening of the river no less than 2070 persons have entered the lines of Kentuckey, and scarcely a day passes but what some arrive at this spot. A settlement is lately made, between Salt and Green rivers, along the banks of the Ohio, one of the most fertile and navigable parts of this country, which, if extended, will in the course of a few years unite the Kentuckey and Cumberland settlements. Our friend General W———s, is safe arrived with his fleet at New-Orleans, and, as a report says, has been very successful in his undertaking. We have had two arrivals here from New-Orleans, since the river has been opened, one of them loaded with English goods, and manned by English sailors: they passed for Spaniards here, but since their departure it has been discovered that the vessel and cargo belonged to the famous Alexander M'Gillivray, who has established large warehouses at St. Marks in West Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, and now furnishes this western country with European goods on very reasonable terms."

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Monday last the SENATE of the United States, with the VICE-PRESIDENT at their head, went in a body, in carriages, from their Chamber of Congress, to the House of the PRESIDENT, where the Vice-President read and presented to him the following ADDRESS, in answer to his Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress.

The ADDRESS *of the* SENATE *to the* PRESIDENT *of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress.*

SIR,

WE, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress, congratulate you on the compleat organization of the Federal Government, and felicitate ourselves, and our fellow-citizens, on your elevation to the office of President---an office, highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it, and extremely honorable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favour is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence and affection, of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit, and of their esteem. We are sensible, Sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years; we rejoice, and, with us, all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide, in you all interests unite, and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a Statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendor to that country, which your skill and valor as a Soldier so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favour of this country claims our most pious gratitude. And permit us, Sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a Federal Government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavour to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the Prosperity of each State is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, Sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality. If individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of Legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured, that the Senate will at all times cheerfully co-operate in every measure, which may strengthen the Union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great Confederated Republic.

We commend you, Sir, to the protection of Almighty GOD, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation and glorious to yourself.

In Senate, May 16th, 1789.

Signed by Order,

JOHN ADAMS. *President of the Senate of the United States.*

To which the PRESIDENT *was pleased to make the following* REPLY---

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate. I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief, that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence, before our political felicity shall have been compleated; and in a conviction that the Senate will at all times co-operate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of this Confederated Republic.

Thus supported by a firm trust in the great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous, but pleasing, task of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

On Friday the 15th inst. arrived at Boston, the ship Mary Anne, Captain Thomas Peters, in 40 days from Portsmouth in England. The papers by him are as late as April 3d, and contain as follows:--That Sweden was making great preparations for another campaign--That the cantoning the Russian troops in Poland had occasioned much commotion; and was thought it would terminate in bringing that power on Russia---That the Turks bear the loss of Oczacow with firmness, and are preparing for further hostilities, notwithstanding the talk of an armistice---That the attention of the French nation was wholly absorbed in preparations, elections, &c. for the states-general---That the emperor was quarreling with his Brabant subjects---That in Holland, every engine was employed in annihilating every remains of the patriotic party---That in England, nothing but *Io Triumphe* was singing, for the recovery of the sovereign---That Mr. Fox in the House of commons, (April 2d) had moved for the repeal of the much-talked of, and much-complained of shop-tax, which was carried unanimously.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) May 13.

"The following very singular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzley, of Windsor township, in this county: on the 30th of last month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great surprize, suddenly gave way, and swallowed the plough, horses, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed the neighbours, who came to his assistance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole safe out, from a depth near 20 feet."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

Friday last the Lady of the President of the United States arrived here from Mount-Vernon. This truly respectable personage was met by a number of the principal ladies and gentlemen of this city, (among whom were the President of the state and the Speaker of the General Assembly) a little beyond Derby. At Gray's-Ferry, she partook of an elegant cold collation, and thence was escorted to the residence of Mrs. (Robert) Morris, in Market-street, by the troops of light-horse, commanded by Captains Miles and Bingham. Her arrival, which was about two o'clock P. M. was announced by the ringing of bells, and a discharge of thirteen guns from the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Fisher.

On Monday last her Ladyship proceeded to join her beloved and justly revered comfort at New-York, the President of the United States.

The opposers of a State Convention tell us, that we shall be in a state of nature, if such a body should be elected by the people to revise the constitution of this commonwealth. This cannot be the case, however, for the present constitution will operate until the amendments shall be in force. Were we in a state of nature in the autumn of 1787, when the Convention of this State met? The Convention that will be demanded by the people will be as constitutional as that was. 'Tis really absurd and criminal to hold up such bugbears.

Nothing can more completely serve the cause of that great majority of Pennsylvanians, who desire a dispassionate revision of the State Constitution, than the violence of *language* and *conduct* observed by a few who are opposed to the measure. They will not in some places permit *the freemen* of their neighbourhood to exercise the right of freemen, in petitioning the legislature; in others, the most groundless misrepresentations are made, to inflame, alarm, and delude their neighbours.

How indecently and untruly do the opposition to the proposed Convention urge, that the attempt now making to revise the Constitution is a measure of tories. Do we not find that the President, General Mifflin,---the Vice-President, Colonel George Ross,---the Speaker, the Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire,---the Chief Justice,---Judge Rush,---General Brodhead, &c. are a few of the many early, active and persevering whigs, who have voted for this measure, or signed the memorial to the legislature for calling a Convention. What then shall we say of those false men, who assert that it is not a measure of the whigs.

We hear from the east branch of Susquehanna, that many of the American loyalists, who followed the British standard to Niagara, have returned to the United States, since the time for issuing the royal provisions allotted for them has ceased. These deluded people are now purchasing farms in their native country. Some of them have settled at Tioga, where there appears to be apearances of a town and improvements, that will in a little while, it is expected, balance the improvements of the western extremity of the state. We learn further, that the inhabitants of Luzerne county, in the neighbourhood of Wyoming, are peaceable, and obedient to government; and that from the late rapid encrease of produce of all kinds on the Susquehanna, there is reason to believe the lands on that river will soon become a most valuable addition to the commercial resources of the city of Philadelphia.

There cannot be a more false position, than that America cannot supply as much WOOL as her inhabitants require for cloathing. The old and worn out lands (as they are called) by being appropriated to the raising of sheep, instead of grain, would soon yield a much larger profit to our farmers than they have ever yet done. The lands would by this means be recovered, and rendered fertile, for no manure is more favourable to land than that which comes from sheep. An accurate calculation, founded on experiment, has proved, that the culture of *wheat* is much less profitable upon old land, than the raising of *Sheep*. It would be a real advantage to Pennsylvania, if the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Montgomery were thrown into sheep-walks, meadow grounds and gardens. The inhabitants of these counties would in a short time be able to purchase all the grain they used, at *half* the price it now costs them in labor. To render the raising sheep easy and profitable, it is to be hoped some measures will be taken by our legislature to lessen the number of dogs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Britain, to a gentleman residing in one of the middle states, dated Feb. 9, 1789.

"Notwithstanding the immense bankruptcies last year, yet Britain, to my surprize, is in a flourishing way. Ireland is also rising fast, and never was in a more flourishing condition, owing to her *extended and increasing manufactures*, which she has encouraged, not only by *bounties*, but by heavy *protecting duties*.

"The Dublin Society give at least £25000 sterling per annum in premiums and bounties, and the Trustees for encouraging fisheries and manufactories in Scotland, distribute about £15000 sterling per annum. *Mills for spinning long and combed wool* have been erected at Derby, Glasgow, &c. to go by water; and *a mill for spinning flax and hemp by water* is erected at Darlington, in the north of England. When this last comes to be general, I don't know what the spinners of linen yarn in Scotland will do. Corn and flax mills, &c. are erecting, where there is no water to drive them; they are to go by steam engines. There are just now models of *jeanies, or little hand machines* to spin 40 or 50 threads at a time of *linen yarn*, laid before the Trustees office here. Cloth now can be wove, by one man, seven yards wide, and an attempt is just now trying to make looms work by water.

"The improvements making in machinery in Britain *for the reduction of labour* are very many. In a country *so full of hands* I think it must be *hurtful at last*; but in *America* such machines would be *a great benefit*. Your duties on imported goods of 2½, 5 and 7½ per cent. *are scarcely equal to our custom house fees*. I am hopeful, however, that your new government will be the means of making you more respected in Britain, where, though you are their very best customers, their papers are continually loading you with opprobrious names, and describing you as in a very miserable situation.

"The Sunday schools have been of great benefit in England and Scotland. The long peace, and no accounts from the fleet that sailed about two years ago for Botany bay, make the number of vagrants, robbers, &c. in Britain very great. The prisons are full."

The foregoing letter proves to the people of the United States the encreasing advantages of *manufacturing by machines*, and at this crisis it will be a great public satisfaction to hear, that the ingenious MR. ROBERT LESLIE, a native of Maryland, has commenced A MUSEUM in Philadelphia, for the purpose of collecting every model, drawing or description of any machine, implement or tool, which is employed in foreign countries in manufactures or the useful arts. Mr. Leslie has been some years a member of the respectable company of watch and clock-makers in this city, and has given several proofs of dexterity and skill in that curious business of MECHANISM.

The following is a copy of the memorial to the Assembly, now subscribing in the counties and in this city, praying to fix upon the *time and manner* of calling a Convention, in order to accommodate the constitution of Pennsylvania to the constitution of the United States.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, citizens of county,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists concur in the opinion of the Legislature, expressed in their resolution of March the 24th, respecting the necessity of alterations and amendments being made in the constitution of the State at the present juncture.

They moreover concur in the opinion, that the power of altering the constitution resides wholly in the PEOPLE, and that they have a right to exercise that power in any way, and at any time, they may judge proper.

They therefore request, that the Assembly would please to issue a recommendation for electing members of a Convention on the ensuing SECOND TUESDAY of October, to sit at such time as the Assembly shall direct, for the purpose of accommodating the constitution of the State to the government of the United States, and for making such other alterations, as to them shall appear necessary, in the said constitution.

Your memorialists further request, that the same equal principles which regulate the representation of the people in the General Assembly, may be applied to the election of members of the Convention.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, May 15, 1789.

MR. Madiſon obſerved, that it was incompatible with the ſpirit of the Conſtitution and the principles of republicaniſm, to paſs a revenue law unlimited in its duration; eſpecially when the objects for which the income was intended were not defined, and, from the circumſtances of the Union, appropriations could not be conveniently made----that it would juſtly alarm the apprehenſions of the people, ſhould Congreſs paſs a law which might exiſt perpetually for raiſing taxes, ſubject to the adventitious controul and direction of future adminiſtrations, without appropriations, and which might be continued after the oſtenſible motives of their aſſeſſment ſhould ceaſe:----That the Houſe of Repreſentatives was veſted with the ſole power of originally applying to the pockets of the people---that on the retaining this power, inviolate, depended their moſt eſſential rights----that on this account, principally, the democratic branch of the legiſlature conſiſted of the greater number, choſen for a ſhorter period than the other, and conſequently reverted more frequently to the maſs of the citizens---that if there was no limitation ſpecified, however oppreſſive and unequal the operation of the law, it might become perpetual, for it would not be in the power of the repreſentatives to effect an alteration, as the Preſident, with one third of the Senate, at any time might prevent a repeal or alteration of the act---this would render the funds ſo far independent of the people----and they might become a convenience in the hands of ſome future adminiſtration, for the purpoſes of oppreſſion. That the act in its preſent form had been complained of as imperfect-- that experience alone could aſcertain its intrinſic qualities, and *that experience* might forcibly ſuggeſt the neceſſity and importance of alterations and amendments----but without this clauſe it may never be in the power of the Houſe to remedy any defects- --and the people would be diveſted of one of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, of which the Houſe of Repreſentatives were the only ſafe and adequate guardians.

Mr. Ames, in reply, ſaid----to judge rightly we muſt conſider the reaſons for the propoſed amendment with attention.

It is ſaid, the money which the impoſt will produce is not appropriated. Are gentlemen afraid that no appropriation will be made, or that it will be improperly made? If they are, it will be a reaſon for delaying the paſſage of the bill; but will not furniſh any for limiting its duration---If they are not afraid of this, as he truſted was the caſe, why urge the objection?

It is ſaid, the act is imperfect: Then let us reviſe and amend it: A bill which ſhall paſs with acknowledged errors will be a great evil in the period to which it is propoſed to confine it. A perpetual law is ſaid to be needleſs, becauſe the occaſion will not laſt ſo long. He thought the public would always have occaſion for a revenue, and thinking of the high duties as he did, he believed the revenue would fall ſhort; and if the act was to laſt until the money raiſed by it ſhould pay the public debt, it might as well be made perpetual.

But let us attend to ſubſtance more than ſound. What is meant by temporary and perpetual? No law is really perpetual: A temporary act is made *pro hac vice*, or by way of experiment: If the act is bad, ſeveral years is too long to ſuffer it to laſt.

Three different periods have been propoſed for its duration: One year----ſeveral years----and until the public debts ſhall be paid.

One year may be proper for an experiment: but is it no evil to go over this ground again? Is it deſirable or ſafe to revive the topics of diſtinct intereſts and partial politics once a year? Will it not protract our ſeſſion and augment our expences? If it is limited to ſeveral years, will it be poſſible to re-loan the foreign debt on the credit of ſuch precarious funds? Other nations have mortgaged their taxes for their debts. A part of our foreign debt muſt be provided for; with a permanent revenue, it is probable it might be re-loaned at a reduced intereſt. The ſame advantage might be expected in providing for the other debts, could this government ſecure the creditor on good ground with a fund which a few years might annihilate. He conſidered the advantage of credit: It had made Britain powerful and rich: A deſpotiſm could not have it, nor could a pure democracy---but a wiſe *republican* government ought to have and might have it---and how? An act not limited ſhould be in force until repealed: The revenues, if pledged, could not be taken away but by a poſitive act of injuſtice and fraud, to which the two Houſes muſt aſſent, and the Preſident would have his voice: It was three to one, therefore, that it would not happen, and the creditor might truſt this government as ſafely as any in the world; but an act which would expire of itſelf afforded leſs ground of confidence; for it was a mere neglect or omiſſion of an act, for which the tenth part of the objections made againſt this bill would furniſh a pretext: The mere diſagreement of the Houſes would prevent it; and thoſe who had ſeen how difficult it was to procure the aſſent of this Houſe to the bill, would not be ſanguine that another ſhould paſs at a future period: Had we not ſuffered from this cauſe ſeverely already? It is aſked, ſhall we part with the power? If the act is limited, in fact the power is limited---and it is the power to ſave the public honor and public money that is limited: We are adviſed to hold the purſe ſtrings carefully, and ſo we ought: But whoſe money do we hold? We are told that foreigners will ſeize our ſhips for their debts; and if the money is due to them, why ſhould we hold it? What honeſt reaſon can we have for withholding it? Limiting the act will carry diſtruſt in the face of it---and we ſhall be obliged to pay for that diſtruſt; as the act may be repealed or amended, as experience may direct, there ſeems to be no good reaſon for limiting its exiſtence---He was againſt all temporary expedients, and wiſhed to make the act commenſurate with the public neceſſity which called for it.

Mr. Page obſerved, that he thought it inconſiſtent, that gentlemen, who had oppoſed the bill in every ſtage of its progreſs through the Houſe, ſhould now be ſtrenuous for its being perpetual---for his part he had his doubts, as to the eligibility of ſome articles, and for that reaſon there ought to be a limited period to its exiſtence---he was for a fair experiment of the bill however, as it did not appear that greater harmony of ſentiment was attainable at preſent---but if in the operation it would be found pernicious, he could not conceive the propriety of putting it out of the power of the Houſe to correct the evils it may produce.

Mr. Ames replied, that the amendment now moved for was he believed totally unexpected to almoſt every gentleman in the Houſe--for his part he had always ſuppoſed that the ſyſtem was to have been permanent, and commenſurate to the object---upon this principle he had combated thoſe parts of the bill with ſome degree of energy which he conceived unfavorable-- becauſe he wiſhed to make the bill as faultleſs as poſſible, conſidering its indefinite exiſtence as the natural reſult of a deſire to make adequate proviſion for the public exigencies, and ſupport for the government.-----Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 16, 1789.

Mr. Seney preſented an act of the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, offering to Congreſs the excluſive juriſdiction of ten miles ſquare, in any part of that State, for the permanent ſeat of the Federal Government.

Mr. Silveſter preſented a petition of Donald Campbell, praying a reimburſment of monies expended by him on account of the United States during the late war.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition from John Fenno, ſoliciting the printing in the Gazette of the United States, the acts, reſolutions, &c. of the houſe.

The conſideration of Mr. Madiſon's amendment to the impoſt bill was then reſumed---It being intimated that the Yeas and Nays would be called for---an animated debate enſued---in which the ſubſtance of yeſterday's obſervations was recapitulated, and many new ſentiments were added. In ſuppott of the amendment it was ſaid, that the eſtabliſhment of the public credit depended upon a regular and permanent ſyſtem of honeſt policy, and the virtue of the government- -that we ought not to ſuppoſe that a future legiſlature would be leſs virtuous than the preſent---that it was but juſt to ſuppoſe that there will always exiſt a diſpoſition in the Federal Legiſlature to do juſtice; and if this ſhould be the caſe, public credit will always be eſtabliſhed in whatever manner funds might be provided, and that no aſſigned period or any act without limitation would effect this object without this diſpoſition,---that it would not be wiſe to put too much power in the hands of the Senate, as the time for which they were elected rendered them almoſt independent of the people.

It was further obſerved, that the national debt was already placed on as ſolid principles, as a legiſlative act could eſtabliſh it, that it was in fact better founded than that of any other country; for it had been made part of the national compact; that the general character of a people, and not its particular legiſlative acts, were the objects of attention to foreign creditors---That nothing could juſtify an immutable law but extraordinary circumſtances, circumſtances which would render ſuch a law always equally neceſſary---that every act of a perpetual nature narrowed the power of the houſe, and transferred it to the executive and a minority of the Senate.

On the other hand it was contended, that merely not aſſigning a limited period to an act did not neceſſarily make it perpetual---that in order to this an expreſs declaration to that effect was requiſite---that every act muſt be deficient in proportion as it fell ſhort of being commenſurate to its object --that the public credit could be eſtabliſhed only by providing funds which in all events ſhould be fully ſufficient to anſwer the demands of the public creditors---that temporary ſyſtems, dependent upon the breath of an Aſſembly, could not be conſidered in this point of light --that this clauſe would defeat all the ſalutary effects deſigned by the ſyſtem------that notwithſtanding alluſions had been frequently made to the Britiſh Parliamentary proceedings, yet it was conceived that no precedents of limited revenue law could be produced --that it would be transferring the imbecility of the old confederation to the new ſyſtem---that if we wiſh to have the evidences of our public debt of any value, it is our duty to eſtabliſh a permanent adequate proviſion---that it was neceſſary in this way to give evidence of our diſpoſition and ability to pay our debts---that foreigners would be ſcrupulouſly attentive to our public acts, and draw their concluſions accordingly---that natives and foreigners had ſuffered ſufficiently by their confidence, and we ought to ſuppoſe that they would be more cautious for the future-- that it could not rationally be expected that a temporary ſyſtem would inſpire a reſpect and confidence in the government, or give it the neceſſary energy and conſequence among the people.

The motion was then varied by Mr. Madiſon, but after ſome further obſervation the original amendment was put, and carried in the affirmative; and the Yeas and Nays entered on the Journals, as follows.

For the motion,---Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Bland, Mr. Burk, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Coles, Mr. Contee, Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Gale, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Greut, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Moore, Mr. Muhlenburgh, Mr. Page, Mr. Parker, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Renſſeller Mr. Seney, Mr. Scott, Mr. Smith, *Maryland*, Mr. Smith, *South Carolina*, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Sylveſter, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Vining, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. White, Mr. Wynkoop.----41.

Againſt the motion,---Mr. Ames, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Sinnickſon, Mr. Thatcher.---8.

The clauſe for limitation being annexed to the bill, it was agreed that it ſhould continue and be in force from the fifteenth of June next, till the firſt of June, 1796. The bill then paſſed the Houſe, and was ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

MONDAY, May 18, 1789.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committe of the whole, on the ſecond reading of the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The object of this bill being a temporary arrangement, applying the revenue ſyſtems already extant in the ſeveral ſtates to the purpoſes of the Union---and in thoſe ſtates where no ſuch regulations exiſted, directing the adoption of the laws of a neighbouring ſtate.

Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. White and Mr. Vining, ſeverally objected to the bill, as incompetent to the purpoſes intended---as radically bad---as creating inſurmountable difficulties, owing to various rates and modes of impoſt, and its collection in the ſeveral ſtates---It would cauſe an interference with the pre-conceived maxims of particular ſtates, by making the laws of one the rule of conduct for another---it would ſanction the receiving a depreciated paper medium, and other regulations of ſome of the ſtates, which were inconſiſtent with the conſtitution.

It was therefore moved, that the committee ſhould riſe, and the bill lie on the table---this motion was ſeconded, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill for laying a tax on ſlaves imported into the United States, prior to the year 1808.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, agreeably to the conſtitution.

The Houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the report of the joint committee reſpecting the rules to be obſerved by the two Houſes for the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs, and regulating the mode of preſenting addreſſes, &c. to the Preſident of the United States---and having diſcuſſed and amended ſeveral paragraphs, the committee roſe, and the Chairman having reported progreſs, the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1789.

A meſſage was read from the Senate, informing that they had appointed Mr. Lee a committee, to join with a committee on the part of the Houſe, to preſent to the Preſident the engroſſed bill, regulating the taking of certain oaths. The Houſe voted a concurrence, and Mr. Parker and Mr. Floyd were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Boudinot, according to previous notice, introduced a reſolve, in which the firſt object was the eſtabliſhment of an office of Finance, agreeably to the conſtitution; the ſuperintendance and direction of which ſhould be committed to an officer, to be entitled "The Secretary of Finances for the United States."

Mr. Benſon propoſed a reſolve as an amendment, that it ſhould firſt be determined how many departments there ſhould be, and propoſed a reſolution, that there ſhould be three, viz.

The Department of Foreign Affairs,
The Department of the Treaſury, and
The War Department---

To theſe it was propoſed by Mr. Vining, to add a fourth, viz. The Secretary of the United States for the Domeſtic Department.

After ſome converſation upon the amendment, Mr. Boudinot withdrew his propoſition for the preſent, after which Mr. Madiſon propoſed a reſolution, which Mr. Benſon conſented ſhould ſupercede that introduced by him---it was to this effect---That to aid the Supreme Executive in the diſcharge of his important truſt, there ſhould be three ſubordinate departments eſtabliſhed, viz.

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary of the United States for the Department of the Treaſury.

The Secretary of the United States for the War Department.

The reſpective heads of theſe departments to be nominated by the Preſident, and appointed by him with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and be removed by the Preſident alone---The addition of the Domeſtic Department was again propoſed.

The queſtion whether there ſhould be three departments paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative.

It was then propoſed to ſtrike out the words "with the advice and conſent of the Senate," as an unneceſſary clauſe---This was voted in the affirmative---The laſt clauſe, "to be *removed by the Preſident,*" occaſioned a very long and intereſting debate. It was then moved, that "with the advice and conſent of the Senate" ſhould be added after the word "PRESIDENT."---in the laſt clauſe; this was negatived, and the vote being taken on the whole, as amended, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The ſecond article, viz. "Secretary of the United States for the Department of the Treaſury," was the next in order: when it was moved, that the further conſideration of the reſolve ſhould be poſtponed---This being ſeconded, the committee roſe, and the Chairman reported progreſs.

The joint committee appointed to determine upon the ſubject of news-papers, and to receive propoſals for executing the public printing, reported in part to this effect---That it was expedient to diminiſh the number of papers which it had been cuſtomary to have handed in to the members of Congreſs, and, therefore, that every member be furniſhed with one paper only, at the public charge, each member to take ſuch paper as he may think proper---This report to lie on the table. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1789.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice, that on Friday next he would move for the Houſe to go into a committee to determine the allowance to be made to the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the arrangement of the great departments of the Executive. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The queſtion on the ſubject of the Treaſury Department, whether there ſhould be one or ſeveral officers at the head of it, occaſioned a very long and intereſting debate. From the unavoidable abſence of the printer during the proceedings of this day, he is rendered unable to give ſuch an account of this debate in detail, as is neceſſary for the complete ſatisfaction of the public. He gives the preſent ſketch from the information which his friends have afforded him.

Mr. Gerry opened the debate by a deſcription of the difficulties which would attend ſuch a department under the adminiſtration of an individual.---He took up and examined the detail of the powers and duties propoſed by the mover of the reſolution, to be annexed to the office of Secretary for the Treaſury Department, and thought they were too numerous and complicated to be diſcharged and executed by any one man whom the United States afforded.

He then went into a train of obſervations, to ſhew the danger of corruption in an office filled by a ſingle man poſſeſſed of ſuch great controuling and uncontroulable powers: Whereas a number of Commiſſioners, poſſeſſing equal authority, would be a mutual check to each other, and corruption would be thereby rendered more difficult.

He obſerved further, that the conſtitution had provided, in the Senate, a Council to adviſe the Preſident in the execution of government, but that the creation of a Financier, with all the ſplendour and powers of office, would be the eſtabliſhment of a Miniſtry, which would be a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of the Executive.

He then moved for an amendment to the reſolution, by ſtriking out that part relative to a Secretary for the Treaſury Department, and ſubſtituting a clauſe for the appointment of a Board of Commiſſioners.

Mr. Gerry was followed and oppoſed by Mr. Wadſworth, who confined himſelf to the proving the ſuperiority which ſingle men of abilities poſſeſſed over boards, in the tranſaction of public buſineſs. He reprobated in the ſtrongeſt terms the conduct of Boards of Commiſſioners in general, and eſpecially the late Board of Treaſury, not becauſe they were deficient in integrity and talents, but becauſe there was a radical vice in the very nature and principles of thoſe inſtitutions, which was productive of perpetual obſtructions in the tranſaction of affairs, of want of harmony, and that deciſion and diſpatch which were the ſoul and ſpirit of public buſineſs.

He drew a compariſon between the conduct of the late Financier and the Board of Treaſury; and ſaid, that the parallel was entirely to the advantage of the former in every point of view. Under the adminiſtration of that man, public buſineſs had been conducted with a ſimplicity, accuracy and diſpatch, which ſaved our finances from deſtruction. Immenſe ſavings had been made in all the departments, civil and military, over which he had had any controul, and which before had been in ſuch a ſtate of diſtraction. Under the adminiſtration of the late Commiſſioners, the finances had been in a ſtate of darkneſs and confuſion. Uncertanty, indeciſion and weakneſs appeared in all their tranſactions.---He ſpoke from experience. The difficulties and delays he had met with in doing buſineſs with boards, conviced him that there was ſome great defect in their formation which was incurable.

Mr. Benſon ſupported the ſame ſide of the queſtion. He obſerved that all the arguments reſpecting the danger of corruption, &c. would extend to the heads of all departments as well as the treaſury. It would extend to the Preſident himſelf.

The debate was continued by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Boudinot, the latter of whom ſpoke largely. Theſe oppoſed the amendment; and Mr. Bland ſupported it.

The queſtion was put upon the amendment, which was negatived without a diſſenting vote.

Mr. Bland then moved, that a clauſe ſhould be added, inſtituting a board of treaſury, under the ſuperintendance of the financier. He had before, in the courſe of the debate, obſerved, that he was not oppoſed to the creating a miniſter of the finances, who ſhould have a general ſuperintendance over the finance eſtabliſhment, and be veſted with the power of deviſing, forming and recommending ſyſtems for the improvement of the revenue; but he wiſhed he might not poſſeſs any immediate controul over the revenue itſelf. He wiſhed he might have no authority or agency whatever in the receipts and diſburſements of money: For ſuch purpoſes as theſe, he thought a board was neceſſary---a board who ſhould poſſeſs powers which could not ſafely be truſted with an individual in ſo elevated a ſtation as the financier.

On this motion the queſtion was put and loſt.

A queſtion was then taken, whether this officer ſhould be removable by the Preſident, and carried.

After this a queſtion was taken, whether there ſhould be a department of war, at the head of which ſhould be an officer, to be called the ſecretary for the department of war, which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Vining then moved, that there ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed a department for domeſtic affairs, at the head of which, &c. He ſupported his motion by a number of obſervations, pointing out the expediency of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Benſon objected---He thought it would be proper to poſtpone this part of the eſtabliſhment to a future time. How-

ever extenſive the object of ſuch an office might be, he was not ſure that the office itſelf was neceſſary. The duties which would properly come under this department he conceived might be divided and diſtributed among the other departments. For inſtance, all domeſtic matters which related to the revenue might be managed by the treaſury department. All domeſtic matters of a military nature might be conducted by the ſecretary at war. If, however, a diſtinct department ſhould be found neceſſary, it could be eſtabliſhed at any time.

To this Mr. Vining replied, by enumerating a number of objects which could not come within the management of either department, ſuch as the numerous and increaſing objects of a territorial nature, and the extenſive correſpondence between the fœderal government and its weſtern dependencies. He alſo mentioned the propriety of inſtituting this office for the authentication of public inſtruments of every kind. At preſent there was no office to affix the ſeal of government to the numerous acts which would take place relative to domeſtic regulations.

To this idea of Mr. Vining it was anſwered, that for the purpoſe of authenticating public acts by ſeal, there would undoubtedly be an officer appointed; but it would be very improper to eſtabliſh a great department, with a large ſalary, to perform ſuch an inconſiderable duty. An officer would probably be created in proper time, with a ſalary proportionate to the extent and importance of the object.

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

The object of this reſolution reſpecting theſe great offices is only to afford a general direction to a ſpecial committee yet to be appointed, whoſe buſineſs it will be to digeſt and report an arrangement in detail for the executive department.

An ACT *for laying a* DUTY *on* GOODS, WARES, *and* MERCHANDIZES *imported into the* UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is neceſſary for the ſupport of Government, and the encouragement and protection of Manufactures, that Duties be laid on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes imported:

BE it enacted by the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next enſuing, the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, ſhall be laid on the following Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into the United States, from any foreign port, or place, that is to ſay:

	Cents.
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions of any ſtate or kingdom having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon,	12
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, imported from the European dominions of ſuch ſtate or kingdom, per gallon,	10
On all diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatſoever, per gallon,	15
On all other diſtilled ſpirits, per gallon,	12
On molaſſes, per gallon,	5
On Madeira wine, per gallon,	25
On all other wines, per gallon,	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in caſks,	8
On all cyder, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen,	25
On malt, per buſhel,	10
On brown ſugars, per lb.	1
On loaf ſugars, per lb.	3
On all other ſugars, per lb.	1½
On coffee, per lb.	2½
On cocoa, per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow, per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or ſpermaceti, per lb.	6
On cheeſe, per lb.	4
On ſoap, per lb.	2
On boots, per pair,	50
On all ſhoes, ſlippers or goloſhoes made of leather, per pair,	7
On all ſhoes or ſlippers made of ſilk or ſtuff, per pair,	10
On cables, for every 112 lb.	75
On tarred cordage, for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn, for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On all ſteel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and ſpikes, per lb.	1
On ſalt, per buſhel,	6
On manufactured tobacco, per lb.	6
On ſnuff, per lb.	10
On wool and cotton cards, per dozen,	50
On coal, per buſhel,	3
On pickled fiſh, per barrel,	75
On dried fiſh, per quintal,	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	6
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	10
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	20
On all other green teas, per lb.	10
On all other teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On bohea tea, per lb.	10
On all ſouchong or other black teas, per lb.	15
On all hyſon teas, per lb.	30
On all other green teas, per lb.	18
On all looking glaſſes, window, and other glaſs, except black quart bottles, ten per cent. ad valorem.	
On all china, ſtone and earthen ware, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all blank books,	Seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.
On all writing, printing or wrapping paper, paper hangings and paſteboard,	
On all cabinet wares,	
On all buttons of metal,	
On all ſaddles,	
On all gloves of leather,	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either,	
On all millinery, ready made,	
On all caſtings of iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron,	
On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On canes, walking ſticks and whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On all bruſhes,	
On gold, ſilver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paſte work,	
On anchors,	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware,	

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaiſe, ſolo, or other two wheel carriage or parts thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all other goods, wares, and merchandize, 5 per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except, as follows:

Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, braſs, iron and braſs wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs, (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer ſkins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the firſt day of December, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, there ſhall be laid a duty on every hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforeſaid, of ſixty cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the duties paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandizes, as aforeſaid, ſhall be returned or diſcharged, upon ſuch of the ſaid goods, wares or merchandizes, as ſhall, within twelve months after payment made, or ſecurity given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per centum on the amount of the ſaid duties, in conſideration of the expence which ſhall have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, and on every barrel of ſalted proviſion of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties impoſed on the importation of the ſalt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of pickled fiſh, five cents.

On every barrel of ſalted proviſions, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum diſtilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the ſame, in conſideration of the duty on the importation of the melaſſes from which the ſaid rum ſhall have been diſtilled, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That a diſcount of ten per cent. on all the duties impoſed by this act, ſhall be allowed on ſuch goods, wares, and merchandizes, as ſhall be imported in veſſels built in the United States, and which ſhall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and from thence until the end of the next ſucceeding ſeſſion of Congreſs which ſhall be held thereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16.

Read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Montgomery, Bunyan, from London; brig Aurora, Tweed, Liverpool; ſloop Elizabeth, Muſlin, Turk's Iſland; Dolphin, Burdet, Baltimore; Cynthia, Bowel, St. Bartholomew; and Hawk, Parker, Turk's Iſland.

Capt. Cochran, on his paſſage from Curacoa to this port, on the 18th inſtant, in lat. 31, fell in with and ſpoke the ſhip Caſtle Douglaſs, Henry Cooper, maſter, from London to Charleſton, out ſix weks, all well on board.

Advices of a late date from Europe inform---That in conſequence of the loſs of Oczakow, a violent inſurrection had been raiſed in Conſtantinople, which, after having raged violently for three days, had been calmed by the publication of a plan of operations for next campaign; according to which, Turkey will have 500,000 men in arms, who will be divided into three principal armies; the Sultan himſelf, at the head of one, to enter Hungary, and beſiege Buda; Prince Selem, at the head of another, to enter the Bannat and beſiege Temeſwar; and the third to paſs through the Ukraine, join a Poliſh army of 100,000 men, penetrate to Peterſburgh, and deſtroy the Ruſſian empire---proviſions were very ſcarce at Conſtantinople, owing to the loſs of the Crimea and troubles which had broke out in Egypt——That a ſtrong confederacy had been formed in Germany, conſiſting of ſeveral of the German electors, amongſt which were the electors of Hannover, Saxony, Bavaria and Pfaltz; it is aſſerted they can bring 200,000 men into the field; and ſhould they be drawn into the war, that they will oppoſe the Emperor.---That the King of Pruſſia was retrenching the public expences in every department.

That the king of Sweden, in an addreſs to the ſtates of that kingdom, a few days previous to his cauſing ſeveral of the nobility to be arreſted, ſaid, "I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at ſovereignty, and that, ſhould even the continuation of the preſent tumult force me to exerciſe it, I will only do it for the occaſion. I hold it as a duty to myſelf to puniſh thoſe who wiſh to wreſt the ſceptre from my hands; not will I permit a faction to favour the views of the enemy, by delaying time."-----That 13 ſail of the line were ordered to be equipped for ſea at Cronſtadt as faſt as poſſible, to join the Ruſſians---That the Auſtrian troops were ordered to quit their winter quarters and form the different camps as ſoon as poſſible; thoſe in Tranſilvania and Moldavia to be ready for marching on the ſhorteſt notice---That great rejoicings had been made throughout England on his Britannic Majeſty's recovery; that ſeveral noblemen, who had ſpoken againſt miniſtry on the Regency bill, were diſmiſſed from their places; and that the Judges had given it as their opinion, that "it is treaſon to aſſert either orally or in print, that his Majeſty's mind is deranged, that he is not in a capacity to act as ſovereign of the Britiſh empire."

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known ſeat for buſineſs formerly occupied by William Cox, deceaſed, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of ſtones, one of them French burrs, a malt-houſe and brew-houſe, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſtore and ſpring-houſe, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under graſs, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the reſidue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Thoſe who are deſirous of viewing the ſaid place will pleaſe to apply to *William Cox*, living on the premiſes, where attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE, } Executors.
WILLIAM COXE, }

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the 2d day of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground---No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Houſe, a new Brick Back-Building, a Smith's Shop, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in breadth on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid about 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet; bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by Caleb Creſſon's lot of Ground, ſouthward by other ground of David Neiſs, and weſtward by John Fiſs's ground; ſubject to a yearly rent or ſum of ſixteen dollars, payable to Joſhua Creſſon, &c.

No. 2. Alſo a two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Kitchen, and a Frame Stable, with a Lot of Ground on which the ſame is erected, ſituate on the north ſide of a 20 feet alley, called Creſſon's alley, leading out of Fifth-ſtreet into Sixth-ſtreet, and between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid alley about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by ſaid alley, weſtward by John Fiſs's ground, northward by the aforeſaid lot, and eaſtward by Joſeph Creſſon's ground, with the free uſe of the aforeſaid alley. Taken in execution as the property of David Neiſs, and to be ſold by

Philad. May 22, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Land, viz.

No. 1. One three ſtory brick houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, in this city, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet, 17 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth about 52 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground of David Evans, on the north by Pear-ſtreet, on the ſouth by St. Paul's church, and on the weſt by ground of Samuel Emlen; ſubject to a ground rent of 18 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum, payable to Samuel Emlen, his heirs and aſſigns.

No. 2. Alſo one two ſtory frame meſſuage, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet from the river Delaware aforeſaid, between Arch and Race ſtreets, containing in front about 12 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 49 feet and 6 inches, (more or leſs) bounded on the ſouth by Sturgis's ground, on the weſt by Gueſt's ground, on the north by Pratt's ground, and on the ſouth by Fourth ſtreet aforeſaid: ſubject to a ground rent of £. 1 5 0 per annum.

No. 3. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two ſtory brick meſſuage now in the tenure of Henry Apker, clear of ground-rent, bounded on the ſouth by Nobe-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of William Shippen (now of William Henry) on the weſt by Second-ſtreet, and on the north by other ground of ſaid William Henry.

No. 4. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two Story brick meſſuage now in the tenure of Henry Apkor, clear of ground rent, adjoining the above deſcribed lot, with good cellars under each.

No. 5. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, with a two ſtory brick and ſtone meſſuage, and a good cellar underneath, bounded on the north by ground of------ Shoemaker, on the eaſt by ground of William Henry, on the ſouth by the laſt deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, late in the tenure of John Moor.

No. 6. A lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, adjoining the laſt deſcribed lot, now in the tenure of John Moore, containing in front 18 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, bounded as the laſt deſcribed lot, with a brick and ſtone meſſuage, and a good cellar underneath.

No. 7. One two ſtory brick houſe and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door from Market-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth to Water-ſtreet, with a commodious vault the width of the houſe, running nearly half-way acroſs Front-ſtreet, on a level with Water-ſtreet, and a cellar in Water-ſtreet, in the tenure of Ambroſe Vaſſe, bounded on the north by Charles White's meſſuage and lot, on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by John Duffield's meſſuage and lot, and on the Weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 8. A piece of Meadow Ground, ſituate in Moyamenſing townſhip, on Ark-lane, now in the tenure of Benjamin Hughes, containing upwards of four acres, about one mile and a half from the city, fit for good paſture or meadow, with a ſmall ſummer houſe on it; bounded by lands of Charles White, and late James Benezet's, and on the road to Philadelphia: Taken in execution as the property of William Henry, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt on Penn-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town, No. 22. ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward partly by a lot of ground of Iſaac Wickerſham, and partly by an entry or paſſage which lies between the ſaid Wickerſham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be ſold; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Paul Kerber, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, marked in the general plan of the ſaid town No. 132, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the ſaid Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of ground marked in the ſaid plan No. 133, ſouthward by a 20 feet alley, and weſtward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforeſaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, in September laſt, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of as the law directs, by JAMES FEW.

THE Members of the St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requeſted to attend their *Quarterly Meeting*, at Mr. *Byrne's*, in Front-ſtreet, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. GAVIN HAMILTON, jun. *Secretary*.

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late veſſels from Europe, and are now ſelling, at their Store in Front below Cheſnut ſtreet,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hoſiery, linens, fuſtians, jeans, ſtripes, printed cottons, worſted ſtuffs of moſt kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, modes, ſattin, ſarſnets, jaconet and book muſlins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter aſſorted, window glaſs, Crowley's ſteel, mens and boys felt hats, ſadlers web, &c. &c.

Alſo, *Beſt three ſtrand ſeine twine.* 5w

The PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the firſt of January laſt,

ALL thoſe who are indebted to them are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers only; and thoſe who have demands on them are deſired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and ſold by them as uſual. 4w.

THE Members of the *Library Company of Philadelphia* are requeſted to attend a general meeting, to be held at the Company's Rooms in the Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the firſt of June next, at *three o'clock* in the afternoon, to conſider the propriety of procuring a lot, erecting a ſuitable building for the Library, and diſpoſing of ſome of the property of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
May 9, 1789. WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

The Copartnerſhip of
Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.
Being expired this day,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.
Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD and ſilver watches, japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and ſhears, ſurveyors chains, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, Turkey oil ſtones. Alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind neceſſary in that buſineſs. †

Seth & Iſaac Willis,
At their STORE in Front and Water-ſtreets, firſt door below the Drawbridge---
HAVE FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

Madeira, Liſbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.
Jamaica Spirits.	
Weſt India and New England	RUM.
Brandy.	
Gin.	
Anniſeed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.	
Molaſſes.	
Coffee.	
Chocolate.	
Indigo.	
Cotton.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.
Whet-ſtones.	
Sweet Oil.	
Almonds.	
Rice.	
Seives aſſorted.	
Corks.	
Ginger.	
Chalk.	
Candles, mould and dipt.	
Soap caſtile white and brown.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.
Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado	SUGARS.
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Pepper.	
Alſpice.	
Mace.	
Cinnamon.	
Nutmegs.	
Cloves.	
Figs.	
Raiſins.	
Prunes.	
Sugar Candy.	
Citron.	
Muſtard.	
Starch.	
Snuff and Tobacco.	
Flints.	
Barley.	
Madder.	
Copperas.	
Allom.	
Alſpice.	
Brimſtone.	
Powder and Shot.	
Bed Cords and Lacing.	
Plough Lines.	
Traces, &c. &c.	

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by
JOHN FRY,
At his STORE in Third, near Arch-ſtreet,
A complete Aſſortment of
Printed Cottons and *Iriſh Linens.*

Amongſt his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other ſorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

Northampton, April 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-town, a certain undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract of land, ſituate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermoſt head waters of Wallenpawback, interſected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the eaſterly ſide of the Mooſick ridge, containing 25000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs: Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Robert Lettis Hooper, Eſquire, by
† GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Colonel Robert Robinſon, late of Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate are defired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to
† THOMAS WRIGHT, ALEXANDER HUGHES, } Adminiſtrators.
May 19.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Suſſex county, ſtate of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about ſix feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a ſtout beard, very ſurly look, a ſcar on his noſe, much like a pit of the ſmall pox, another ſcar on his wriſt, which has been burnt or ſcalded, ſuppoſed to have a ſcar on his forehead, but not certain, ſubject to give ſhort anſwers; had on and took with him, when he left his maſter in September 1788, a ſurtout coat, of a light colour, ſtained with tar, a claret coloured ſhort coat, better than half worn, ſtriped blue and white home ſpun waiſtcoat, red checkered trowſers. Any perſon taking up ſaid fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, ſo that the owner may get him, ſhall have the above reward, by ¶
FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is defired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †
May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
Charles Ciſt, *Printer,*
In Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; alſo to be had of the principal Bookſellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;
Or, the UNHAPPY HEIRESS,
A *TRAGEDY*---In FIVE ACTS,
Tranſlated from the German,
BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Leſſing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This tranſlation was attempted at the requeſt of a friend; and the many virtuous ſentiments and excellent leſſons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford uſeful inſtruction, and will, from the nature of the diſtreſs, be particularly intereſting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has obſerved, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme ſenſibility with the utmoſt delicacy; and this ſentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by thoſe who underſtand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dreſs. If in this I have failed, I muſt claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his diſappointment will certainly be leſs than mine. Thoſe who read for the purpoſe of diſcovering faults will not be diſpleaſed, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a tranſlation, without venturing to depart from the ſenſe of the author, except in a very few inſtances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and ſoftening ſome expreſſions, are amongſt the greateſt liberties I have taken.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the ſecond day of May, 1789, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubiſe, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, freſh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet veſt, near the ſame colour. Any perſon who will ſecure the ſaid apprentice, in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by
JOEL MILLER, jun.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
REAPING SICKLES,
Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to diſpoſe of, in either ſmall or large quantities, on the moſt reaſonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in ſmall and large quantities, alſo moſt kinds of other Blackſmiths work. §
Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by
JACOB PARKE,
On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Three Hundred Dozen of
Graſs and Cradling Scythes,
And a large aſſortment of Sickles,
Either *warranted* or *unwarranted,*
Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory,*

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.
3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Drugs and Medicines,
WITH A VARIETY OF
Shop Furniture, Phials, &c. &c.
Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,
And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by
Townſend Speakman,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,
Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, &c.
On very low terms by the quantity.
MEDICINE CHESTS
Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.
Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM wanted on rent.

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.
May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.
TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by
§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M Guire, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by
‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by
† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nſkamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff

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Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by
JOSEPH FEW,
At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.
The higheſt Price given for
MUSTARD SEED.

Tin Ware Manufactory.
JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.
Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

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